THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER & PRINTING CO.
Office, 76 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. B. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail (payable in advance,) per year.....$10 00
City, payable to the carrier, by the week.....25
Terms of Advertising in the Daily.
TEN CENTS IA LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line,.....20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1865. NO. 151.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Rare Chance—Oil Land for Sale.

One hundred and five acres of valuable oil land situated in West Virginia, are offered for sale low, to parties who will form a company to develope it. Inquire of W. W. Moorhead, No. 81 Market street.

Error Corrected.

Through a mistake in the types the Grand Gift Distribution Concerts were made to commence last evening. The sale of tickets and distribution of prizes commenced on the 6th, and the Concerts on the evening of the 13th.

New Goods.

J. M. Burchfield, corner Fourth and Market streets, is now opening a splendid lot of new goods, which he is selling at greatly reduced prices, and as goods are now going up, now is the time to purchase.

Furniture, Carpets, &c.

This (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, precisely, at McClelland's auction, 75 Fifth street, will be sold, superior parlor furniture, new bedsteads, silver ware, &c. Also, a quantity of new ingrain, hemp and stair carpets. Also, one double desk, counters, tea cans, &c.

House and Lot at Auction.

The brick dwelling and lot No. 210 Federal st., Allegheny, will be sold this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. A. Leggate, Auctioneer, city and county of Alleghony.

Dry Goods.

One case chintz prints, spring styles, beautiful styles, and the finest cloths, 31¼ cents per yard, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Merrimack, Lariner and Cocheco prints, the very newest and best prints, 31¼ cents, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

One case finest shirting, 37½ cts. per yard, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

One case fine cotton shirting, 25 cts. per yard, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

One case 4-4 shirting, 25 cts. per yard, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Silks. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, will open this day a complete stock of silks, embracing full lines of colors in all grades. Also, every grade of black silks, all of which they will sell cheap.

One case first rate fast colored prints, new styles, at 25 cents.

One case new chintz prints, at 25 cents, beautiful goods, quite new, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

The Oil News and Mining Journal.

The first issue of the above paper has unavoidably been postponed until Thursday of this week. The work of getting it out has been much greater than anticipated. When, however, we think it will be a paper which Pittsburghers can *all* justly take pride in, and which they will be glad to support. The business public will please remember that the new paper is not wholly to be devoted to oil, but to the *mining and manufacturing interests, of all Western Pennsylvania.* Considerable space will be devoted to the manufactures of our two cities, and every means will be used to disseminate sound views concerning the tariff, and the paramount necessity of protection for our home industry. Every effort will be made to let the whole country know the great natural wealth and advantages of this particular section for mining and manufacturing purposes, and to show what has been done, what is doing, and what ought yet to be done to develope our oil and mineral lands; to enable Pittsburgh to maintain her manufacturing pre eminence, and to prevent other localities from divesting her wealth, trade, &c. The publishers of the *Oil News and Mining Journal* confidently expect, therefore, in view of the features we have alluded to, a most liberal and generous support from this entire section. They trust that our business men and manufacturers will not only place the new enterprise on a firm footing by their individual advertisements and subscriptions, but that they will make frequent contributions to our columns, and take an interest in the new paper, and strive to enlarge its sphere of influence as much as possible. WOODS & BLAKE, publishers.

The Finale of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

Some important legislation appears to have been cut short by the expiration of the constitutional term of Congress. The Civil Appropriation Bill, as originally reported, contained large appropriations for the coast survey, light-house establishments, and other objects of a miscellaneous character. This being considered as "ommibus" bill, the House added new features, and the Senate weighed it down with heavy appropriations, including at least four millions of dollars for reimbursing Missouri for the expense of calling out and subsisting the State militia, and appropriating seven or eight hundred thousand dollars to repay the monies advanced by Pennsylvania in calling out her militia to assist in repelling the invasion of General Lee. The Senate struck out of the bill a material amendment inserted at the instance of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, namely:—That no person shall be tried by court martial or military commission in any State or Territory where the courts of the United States are open, except persons actually mustered and commissioned or appointed otherwise by law in the military or naval service, or rebel enemies charged with being spies. When the disagreeing votes of the two Houses were sent to a conference committee, the managers compromised all their differences excepting the amendment of Mr. Davis, which it was proposed should be acted upon separately. Many of the members of the House, however, preferred losing the bill to surrendering the clause in question, and so by dilatory motions they defeated it.

All the other general appropriation bills were passed, and also the bill to authorize the coinage of three cent pieces of copper and nickel, and to prohibit the issue of fractional currency under five cents.

The Bankrupt and the Illinois and Niagara Ship Canal bills were lost in the Senate, while the bill to pay extra compensation to the builders of the iron-clads was also lost.

Nothing was finally done with the Camden Railroad Company bill, the House bill remaining in the Senate, clogged with amendments.

In the House of Representatives the Senate joint resolution to the effect that our government will never on any conditions recognize the rebel debt, was concurred in. The Senate amendment to the joint resolution changing from three to fifteen per cent. ad valorem the duty on printing paper, was non-concurred in. The bills removing all disqualification of color in carrying the mails and concerning remuneration to the Illinois Railroad, were passed. Many miscellaneous subjects were also acted on. Much noise and confusion prevailed during the closing scenes, as usual on such occasions, and the hour for adjournment found the members debating over the printing paper duty, which, with a number of other matters, goes over for final disposition to the next Congress. Speaker Colfax then delivered his farewell address, and the House of Representatives of the Thirty-eighth Congress reached its final adjournment.

THE WEATHER.—The fine spring-like weather that has succeeded the long-continued rain, authorize us to hope for good news from our armies. General GRANT has had his plans materially interfered with by the rains which set in just as he was preparing to move, and which, no doubt, have interfered with the progress of SHERMAN. A few days of sunshine will restore the roads, and put our armies in motion.

Railway Matters.

Mr. James Robb, late President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, has been elected President of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.

John C. Gault, Esq., has been appointed Superintendent of the Galena Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Vice Edward H. Williams, Esq., resigned.

The frequency of railroad accidents of late has led to the very general inquiry, "How are they to be prevented?" A railroad man has suggested the following plans of regulating railroads, by which it proposes accidents will not so frequently occur. The proposed plan condensed is:—1. All railroad employes should wear uniforms or badges to enable passengers to recognize them. 2. No person should be allowed on a train without a ticket. 3. Intoxicated or riotous persons on the trains, or persons who injure the railroad property, should be punished. 4. A close inspection of bridges, cars, &c., should be made. 5. There should be at least one brakeman to every passenger car, or mechanical appliances of equal power. 6. The signal rope should always be used to communicate with the engineer; then it is known to be right, and no train should run without one. 7. Persons injured by standing on the platforms should have no redress against the company. 8. A board of three commissioners should be appointed, one of whom should be a practical and scientific mechanic, the other two should be civil engineers and persons familiar with railroad construction and operation. They should have a general supervision of the roads of the State, investigate accidents, see that the provisions of the law were enforced, investigate improvements, and if approved recommend their adoption, especially if the improvements are calculated to promote safety. Some of the provisions above enumerated have been for years in force upon European railways.

John Bull at the Confessional.

It is interesting to note how readily and gracefully the British accept the evidence of our Naval superiority over England. There is something really winning in the meekness with which the confession is made, and from it we are authorized to conclude, that justice may yet be done us in other respects, in the place of the sneers and tone of depreciation with which the British have been in the habit of referring to our achievements and enterprises in contrast with the South. From the beginning they have seen nothing but to condemn and deride in our naval improvements and the remarkable growth of that arm of our service. Especially were our monitors structures to be more remarkable as failures than successes, and this, too, while Englishmen were vainly endeavoring to introduce the same principle—appropriated from us—into the English navy. The completeness of the confession of the British press of the success of our monitors, and the formidable proportions of our navy, not only proves how thoroughly convinced must be the British mind, but admonishes those of our countrymen who have been equally un-American in their strictures on our navy, to moderate their zeal in a cause as unpatriotic as it is destitute of reason.

The *London Times*, on the receipt of the particulars of the fall of Fort Fisher, sounded the note of alarm, and declared that the event taught a lesson to which Europe could not be indifferent. While Europe in general, it was England in particular that felt concerned, although the *Times* had not the frankness to concede this. We have in the London *News*, of February 15th, entire frankness on this point. That paper reserves nothing as to our naval superiority, but concedes that the British Navy would be powerless before our monitors. Speaking in a meek and hearty in the way JOHN BULL takes to the confessional on this subject, that we cannot do better than quote the language of the *News*:

Here, indeed, we have the secret of the rapid fall of Fort Fisher. Of course all branches of the Federal service behaved most gallantly, but, beyond question, their gallantry could not have produced the same effect if it had not been that it was never before seen. And Capt. Coles says, most justly, that if our fleet, instead of being driven off by the Sebastopol forts after one attempt, had been armed and protected like the American monitors, the fall of the place would have been, in spite of its large garrison, infinitely accelerated. But what we could not turn against the Russians will be never the less available against us. Our shore forts will not have their easy victory over wooden vessels, but they will be shattered with the tremendous fire of iron floating batteries. How are we to oppose this new engine of war? It is plain that we can only do it by maintaining our navy absolutely unchallenged afloat, and here, again, we find matter for deep pondering in the American experience. It is a settled point with naval artillerists that the heavier the shot, propelled with the greatest velocity, must win. This involves guns of immense size, and immense weight. Such guns as these are easily carried in the merchant ships, for, except as to their construction makes little armor needful, and places the weight of the guns in the safest part of the vessel. But on the other hand, broadside ships, such as the Admiralty persists in building, are made unseaworthy by the attempt to make them carry such weights. They must of enormous size and draught to carry the like guns, and even if they had the guns, there is no manœuvre yet tried though it is always asserted that some is going to be invented by which they could be worked. Our position, then, is, that for the new purposes of warfare, which now, for the first time, give ships the superiority over shore defenses, and give the victory, when ship is matched against fort, which is the smallest, lightest, handiest, and carries the heaviest guns, our Government will not allow any of a party which fulfils these conditions, because its routine and its officers are jealous of novelty, and tenacious of their own interests. On the other hand the Americans and Russians have satisfied themselves by actual experiment that they can get greater power, greater speed, greater readiness, greater seaworthiness, in vessels which can go into shoal water, where our monsters could not approach, are devoting themselves to the construction of fleets of that class. The whole case is summed up by Admiral Porter in one short sentence, He is a seaman of the old school, and he declares that in would personally prefer to fight in an old fashioned ship. But when it pleases him to want what he would not, he could go against England in the little Monadnock, a turret ship of only 1,500 tons, that he selects as a specimen of a vessel which could cross the Atlantic, lay the European ports under contribution, and return unharmed by any ship that England or France could send against her. Captain Coles desires to maintain the Royal Sovereign from this sweeping assertion. But neither Mr. Reed nor Lord Clarence Paget will venture to point out any vessel of ours which could prevent the Monadnock from fulfilling such a mission. Their little ones could not fight her, and their big ones could neither fight her or follow her.

The occasion for this remarkable confession is the letter of Capt. COLES, who imitated Mr. ERICSON'S principle, strongly urging the British Admiralty to construct monitors, and wherein he points to the fall of Fort Fisher as proof of the strides made by this country in gaining supremacy in naval architecture and guns.

The fact that the rebels had British guns of the best description with which to oppose the monitors, gives peculiar emphasis to their confession, for it was not the South alone, but in some sort England, that was so signally beaten at Fort Fisher.

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

The total imports at New York for the week compare as follows with previous returns:

	Dry Goods,	Gen. Mdse.	Total.
March 4.....	$1,389,777	$1,801,237	$3,111,014
February 25.....	1,009,691	1,510,916	2,520,237
February 18.....	1,128,538	2,044,077	3,171,661
February 11.....	767,666	688,800	1,516,466
February 4.....	757,549	1,820,420	2,586,969

The following table shows the imports of foreign goods and specie at that port for the month of January:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Ent'd for cons'n...	$8,741,227	$12,122,618	$6,217,497
Do. for wareh'sing..	4,462,791	5,571,936	3,610,225
Free goods.....	2,413,649	818,999	840,129
Specie and bullion..	101,998	141,799	52,256
Total ent'd at port.	$15,719,576	$18,977,684	$10,620,117
Wd'n from Wa'se	2,881,551	4,900,418	5,853,554
Total.....	$18,601,127	$23,878,102	$16,473,671

It appears that the imports were less in January than for the same month of last year by $8,357,277.

The following comparison shows the imports at New York for the first seven months of the fiscal year:

	1863.	1864.	1864.
Ent'd for cons'n...	$66,579,582	$75,422,017	$34,171,617
Ent'd for wareh'g	26,286,903	34,287,396	48,905,278
Free goods.....	11,495,247	5,092,744	6,419,617
Specie and bullion	979,628	813,433	800,876
Total ent. at port	$105,341,460	115,835,900	90,387,338
Wd'n fm. Ware'se	20,304,077	25,200,054	40,294,595
Total.....	$125,645,537	$141,035,954	$130,681,933

The receipts for customs, for the corresponding seven months, were as follows:

Six months ending	1862.	1864.	1865
Jan. 1st.....	$22,190,728 64	$35,042,976 45	$24,473,902 78
In Jan.....	4,127,996 82	6,180,530 09	4,231,787 47
Total seven months...	$24,318,635 46	$41,223,512 54	$28,705,690 20

Since the new tariff went into operation, the imports have fallen off $12,517,872, which is equal to an annual decline of $21,500,000. Yet the enhanced duties were imposed ostensibly for the purpose of augmenting the revenue.

Notwithstanding the large advance in the rates of duty on certain articles, the average rate realized is almost exactly the same as before the new tariff; as will appear from the following comparison of the amounts on which duties were paid during the first seven months of the current fiscal year and last:

	1863.	Import.	Duties.	Av. Rate of Duty.
Ent'd for cons'n.		$75,422,017	.....	.....
W'd fm wh'se....		35,206,554	.....	.....
Total.....		$110,628,671	$41,223,512	37 percent
1864.				
Ent'd for cons'n..		34,171,617	.....	.....
W'd from wh'se...		46,244,695	.....	.....
Total.....		$74,466,212	$28,705,840	38¼ p c t.

The exports from New York to foreign ports, for the month of January, have been as follows, the figures, in this case, being in currency:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Domestic produce.	$14,320,398	$11,443,953	$16,023,021
For'n free goods....	73,111	1452 2	105,421
Foreign dutiable...	268,275	664,486	432,556
Specie and bullion	4,624,574	5,459,079	3,184,853
Total exports....	$19,695,358	$17,569,749	$19,746,451
T'l exclus'e specie	15,070,784	12,180,670	16,561,598

For the first seven months of the fiscal year the exports have been as follows:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dom. produce...	$104,569,616	$87,609,642	$102,492,686
For. mdse (free)	2,698,823	523,603	1,890,214
For. (dutiable)	3,019,455	2,776,999	1,124,738
Specie & bullion	36,685,244	34,581,178	24,858,051
Total exports....	$146,216,938	$125,781,182	$173,366,051
Total, exclusive of specie.....	110,131,694	91,200,004	148,507,698

The imports of dry goods at this port continue extremely light—the receipts for last week being only about one-third, as the following comparison will show:

	1863.	1864	1865.
For the week.			
Ent'd at the port.....	$2,422,216	$3,575,550	$1,309,777
Thrown on market	2,102,259	3,324,115	1,565,461
Since Jan 1st.			
Ent'd at the port ..	$12,710,253	$22,187,318	$7,384,102
Thrown on market..	2,102,259	20,541,726	8,440,763

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4.

Feb. 27—Steamer Corsica, Havana.....	$112,960
Feb. 27—Steamer Lafayette, Havre for-eign gold.....	22,400
March 4—Stmr City of Boston, Liverpool, with American gold.....	9,999
March 4—Steamer Saxonia, Hamburg, foreign coin.....	1000
Total for the week.....	$146,353
Previously reported.....	4,050,694
Total since Jan 1, 1865.....	$4,197,047

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

SHERMAN.

Reported Evacuation of Florence.

His Forces Moving on Fayetteville.

Roger A. Pryor in Richmond.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

An extra *Republican*, just issued, says: Officers of Gen. Schofield's army, who arrived here this morning from Wilmington, state that when they left that place on the 1st inst., deserters and refugees, who came into our lines that day, reported that Sherman, by a flank movement, had compelled the rebels to evacuate Florence, South Carolina, and was moving in the direction of Fayetteville, North Carolina, which is on the direct route to either Goldsboro or Raleigh.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 3d says: We have had no official intelligence from the seat of war in the South lately, and for two days not even a rumor.

The Hon. Roger A. Pryor, who has just returned from a Northern prison, was in the city yesterday. He is looking well.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 3d says: There was a report yesterday of some firing on the lines around Richmond, but it is hardly to be presumed that they were signals of any important action.

The National Holiday in New York.

Celebration of Our Late Victories.

NEW YORK, March 6.

The spirit of our people, based upon our late victories, for the celebration recently ordered, imparts by the announcement of Sheridan's gallant exploits. All feel that the postponement, from Saturday on account of the weather and an additional week for rejoicing, was judicious and opportune. The city is enveloped in flags. The weather is as fine as could be desired. On account of the postponement the committee of arrangements was enabled to enlarge their scale, and the programme was made to embrace many new features.

The demonstration in honor and rejoicing for our victories to-day was a perfect success through the whole day. Not a single discordant opposing ever willnessed here. The military and fire departments both turned out strong, and presented a magnificent spectacle, while the various trades, all of which were engaged in their respective avocations, added interest as well as curiosity to the display. The assembly of people about the Spanish Consul's office in front of the parade including veterans in carriages, excited much interest. The procession was to make three hours in passing a given point. The meeting in Union Square was largely attended. The Crowd on the streets was probably the greates ever seen in New York.

From California.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.

The last steamer from Mazatlan brought seventy bales of cotton grown in Sonola by American planters. The cotton in the flower is attracting great attention. Two cotton factories are in operation which turn out a million dollars worth of goods annually.

From Hong Kong we hear of the purchase of 80,000 bales of cotton, half of which is to be shipped direct to New York, and the remainder to San Francisco.

The late rains have been heavier and more extensive than known in California for several years.

One thousand barrels of California crushed sugar sold here to-day at 16c, for June and July delivery. The *provision* rates are firm.

Arrived—Ship Charles Farnwell, from New York.

Sailed—Steamship St. Louis, for Panama, with passengers and mails for New York, and about one million dollars in treasure, of which only about $147,000 goes to New York.

From Cairo and Below.

Steamboat Sunk and 30 Lives Lost.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, March 6.

Six hundred bales of cotton passed here today for St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg. The packet James Watson, laden with Government freight, a large number of passengers and eighty-six soldiers, sunk twelve miles below Napoleon, on the morning of the 24. Over thirty lives were lost, including Adams' Express messenger, and twenty soldiers.

Nine buildings were burned last night, involving a total loss of $50,000. The principal losers are, Martin Walsh, clothier, $24,000; insured for $8,000. Ian Able & Co., groceries and boot stores, $17,000; insured for $20,000. John Clance, produce dealer, $20,000; insured for $5,300. F. T. Mitchell, liquors and boat stores, $8,000; insured for $7,000.

One hundred and fifty bales of cotton passed up for Evansville.

CONFIRMATIONS BY SENATE.

PURCHASE OF COTTON BY AGENTS

Failure of the Bill to Become a Law.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations for postmasters in the Revenue Service: Wm. A. Howard, John Hall Wilson, Daniel D. Tompkins, J. M. Seldon, George G. Baker and T. N. Spencer.

The bill to repeal the section of the act which provides for the appointment of agents to purchase cotton and other products of insurrectionary States was not vetoed by the President, but failed to receive his signature, which amounts to about the same thing, namely, its failure to become a law.

CONTEMPLATED RAID ON OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

Measures Adopted for Defense.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 6.

A meeting of the citizens, held at the Board of Trade Rooms, for the purpose of adopting measures for the better defense of the city, in view of the anticipated raid by the rebels and their sympathizers now concentrating at Halifax, Mayor Grant presided, and the meeting was addressed by some of our most influential men. The Mayor stated that he had called upon the Commandant of Fort Ontario, and that sufficient force would be detailed to patrol the streets at night. A committee was appointed to select and appoint detectives to watch the strangers now in town, and such as may arrive, until further action can be taken in the matter. The recent draft has added to the influx of strangers.

Celebration of Union Victories.

California, Oregon, and Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.

The day is being observed with all possible rejoicings, firing of guns, and illuminations in every part of this State, Oregon, and Nevada.

The Legislature of Nevada passed resolutions in honor of Lincoln's second inauguration, which was voted for by the only two Democrats in that body. In this city business is entirely suspended.

THE RECENT RAID INTO MAINE.

BOSTON, March 5.

The Portland, Maine, *Advertiser* states that the mystery of the Costine raid, last fall, has been solved. The whole affair was carried out by some soldiers of the battery stationed there, three of whom have just been arrested and are now confined at Eastport.

Mining Operations in Oregon Stopped.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.

The steamer Pacific has arrived from Oregon and British Columbia, bringing eighty-seven thousand dollars in gold. The winter weather still lays an embargo on mining operations.

Arrival of a U. S. Mail from Charleston

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

The steamer Massachusetts, which arrived here to-day, had on board the first United States mail that has left Charleston since the breaking out of the rebellion.

COTTON FROM SAVANNAH.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Nine thousand bales of cotton arrived to-day from Savannah.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE

Secretary of the Treasuryship.

Hugh McCulloch Nominated

WASHINGTON, March 6.

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon to-day Vice President Johnson in the chair. He Secretary read the journal of Saturday.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN it was ordered that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum had assembled and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Messrs. Morgan and Guthrie were appointed such committee.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered a resolution that mileage and compensation be paid to the gentlemen from Arkansas and Louisiana claiming seats in the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER objected to its consideration at this time. It lays over.

Mr. TRUMBULL gave an account of the proceedings of the two houses on the clause in the Army Appropriation Bill prohibiting any part of the money from being paid to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, but which wass stricken out by the House, in order to save the bill. He said that a joint resolution, purporting to have passed both houses, providing that no money be paid to any land grant railroad and providing for the Attorney General to bring a suit to test the legality of the question involved, was presented to the Senate, but was not approved by the President. He (Trumbull) undertook to say that such a bill never passed the Senate.

Mr. CLARK explained that a bill was passed for the relief of Josiah O. Annes, but the clerks enrolled instead of this the proposition to which the Senator alluded, so his friend, Annes, lost his bill.

TRUMBULL remarked that the matter ought to be inquired into.

Mr. CLARK said it were better that the President be requested to return the bill.

Mr. SUMNER thought the Senate out not to act in regard to what they were in executive, not legislative session.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it was proper to inquire how the enrolled bill got Vice President and speaker were obtained in.

Mr. CLARK'S suggestion was acquiesced in.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would not ask for a committee, but simply to receive.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he was satisfied that no blame could be attached to the enrolling clerks. It was a mere matter of detail and that mistakes occurred, considering the manner in which business is crowded through at the close of Congress.

On motion of Mr. WILSON a resolution was adopted requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to report the names of that part of the capital the sale of spiritous liquors.

The Senate then took a recess.

Mr. MORGAN, when the Senate assembled again reported that the Committee appointed to wait on the President had performed that duty, and that he would send forthwith to the Senate several communications, which he received.

The President's private Secretary, Mr. Nicoley, who had entered with these gentlemen then delivered several messages in writing from the President to deliver several messages in writing, whereupon the Senate went into executive session.

Among the nominations sent in were Hugh McCulloch to be Secretary of the Treasury, and Edward Chauncey Marshall, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the State of New York: Chas. L. Benedict, Judge; Benjamin D. Silliman, District Attorney, and A. Oakey Campbell, Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

The remaining nominations were referred to the appropriate committees, and will be acted upon to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

The Canadian Confederation Scheme.

QUEBEC, CANADA, March 6.

The result of the delegates' luncheon to-day will probably be a postponement of the Confederation scheme for an indefinite period. The Legislative Union of the Canadas will probably go on.

Late News Items

The New Bedford *Mercury* says: "There are now in port thirty-nine whaling vessels. For twenty of these masters have already been engaged, and several are now being fitted for sea. The whaling business is not dwindling here; but on the contrary, the prospects of its increase are growing more and more encouraging.

On Tuesday two guerrillas entered Louisville, rode up to the stable of Captain Foxes, United States Inspector of Cavalry, silenced the groom with their revolvers, saddled two choice horses belonging to the Captain, worth one thousand dollars, and made a successful escape with their prizes.

The late Chief Justice Taney lived and died a Roman Catholic. His wife was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His only son died in infancy, and his five daughters follow each other, one after another, in the grave of a woman of great excellence of character.

Some one was recently urging upon the President the adoption of some policy or measure which he deemed essential to the public good. "Well," said the President, "I doubt whether we can do that now; but wait till the Fourth of March comes, and I will tell you what to do; but I rather think I shall have more influence with the next Administration than I have with this." The Fourth of March has come.

The last squad of deserters that came into General Meade's lines, were fired on furiously by the rebel pickets, but none of them were hit. After they reached a place of safety some of our men inquired how it was that they all escaped. "Oh," said the spokesman of the party, "them fellers fired too high to hit us." "Yes, but you fellers fired too high to hit us." "Yes, but you fellers fired too high to hit us." "Yes, but you

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday March 7, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TEUSDAY, MARCH 7, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, cleerly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Sheridan Glorious Again.

Once more the news of triumph comes to us from the Shenandoah Valley. This time SHERIDAN appears to have made a finish of EARLY, and pitched the tune for the other armies. The Rebels were not prepared for so sudden a movement; or, what no doubt is the more literal truth, they were so set upon elsewhere, that they could not suitably guard the back door to their capital. SHERMAN'S dash proves what was before suspected. While the ebels continue to regard Lynchburg as a point of prime importance, their necessities in another direction have compelled them to leave it comparatively unprotected. We do not suppose that SHERIDAN undertook more than a reconnoitering expedition—a trip of observation, with the capture of a Major General now and then for diversion. He may, however, conclude to push on to Lynchburg. Such a movement, if it did not eventuate in the capture of the place, would have the effect, at least, to draw from Richmond a force that would otherwise be employed in defending the capital. It would add another to the multiplicity of things which urgently require attention at the hands of General LEE—and this may be the extent of the design in the movement.

Safe Deliverance from Congress.

It is a singular and not altogether encouraging fact, that whenever Congress adjourns or expires by limitation, the country experiences the sensation of relief. Such a state of things cannot be said to animate one with high hopes for our political system; but the capacity of the country to endure has been proved to be so great that in that phase of our experience is to be found the reasons for confidence, though Congress do its worst.

The Congress that has just expired was probably not much worse, except in a few particulars, than the average of its predecessors. Considering the circumstances under which it acted, we ought perhaps to be thankful that we got off so well. There certainly was much mischief purposed that was not consummated. When the rubbish of the concluding twenty-four hours comes to be overhauled, there may be less reason for felicitation. We are not without fear that this may prove to be the case. What blows were given to the public welfare and national character were by stealth; for the bad men in Congress, whose denials we celebrate, were not of the bold kind. We are prepared to hear that numerous bills were stolen; but we can stand that, so long as we are not completely sold out and bound over to other countries by the reduction of the tariff and the enactment of other equally insane laws. We believe all the free trade attempts failed, the reduction of the duty on paper included. We are thankful for that, and especially for the faint recognition of the only principle on which the country can rely, by increasing slightly the duty on foreign railroad iron. We venture to hope that the new Congress, coming fresh from the people, understanding well their real interests and willing to serve them, will do better still. Among the numerous reasons which the country has for rejoicing, this safe deliverance from the Thirty-Eighth Congress is certainly not the least.

The New Secretary of the Treasury.

In view of the almost certain appointment of Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*, from what it knows of his financial views, cautions all "who operate for high prices on the theory of paper money, 'to stand from under.'" We quite agree to that last theory, to screen the country back to a specie basis—safely, if he can—but he will careen it in that direction any how. His whole financial history has been of a stringent character. His views now are that the Government itself is the greatest loser by the wide difference between paper money and gold; and, more than all, he knows how to lessen the difference; and the admonishing feature is, he has not one particle of sympathy for those who have run in debt on this paper money basis, nor for those who have bought gold and property because of the depreciation in currency.

Mr. MCCULLOCH, as Secretary of the Treasury, will be subject to the law of necessity growing out of the condition of the country. His personal views will amount to but little. He may desire to return to a specie basis to-morrow, but he can no more do so than fly. If he should attempt it he will fall. It is gratifying to be informed of his conservatism in Finance; but that will not be a wise conservatism that attempts a revolution and thereby creates a panic, which a too speedy contraction would do. The country is in no condition for that. If the expansion of paper to the present volume was unwise, any attempted contraction not marked by moderation, will entail worse evils. We are in a situation when to return is nearly as difficult as to go over, if there is such a thing in the case. The process of reduction must be gradual to be safe. A violent decline of gold would practically, to the extent of the decline, extinguish values. Fortune and credit would be shaken, if not crushed. While cheap prices would be the result, the ability to buy would be more than correspondingly diminished, with broken courage and universal distrust added.

The Land Fund—How Shall it be Bestowed?

The propriety and policy of appropriating public funds to the promotion of education is now almost universally admitted. The fund, arising from the sale of lands, apportioned to the several States by the General Government, is reserved to this high purpose, with a special reference to instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts. A large proportion of our people are engaged in these employments. They make their living by them; they support their families; they accumulate the means of enjoyment. If science will help the farmer to make two spears of grass where only one grew before, and increase the fruits of his industry, all the while its variety of range, in the same proportion, the application of such science is an advantage at once to the individual and the State, by the increase of wealth and revenue. The same is true of all trades and employments. But it must be a gradual improvement, by the process of instruction given to individuals, and communicated, by the usual processes of observation and imitation, to other individuals, as extending from farm to farm and from factory to factory.

The Legislature is soon to appropriate the large amount of funds referred to. It would not be just or reasonable, certainly not satisfactory, to give the entire amount or the whole annual revenue therefrom, to one section of the state, or to one school. Institutions petted and pampered by such monopoly of patronage seldom answer their design, or meet the just expectations of the people. The aim, to do the greatest good to the greatest number, should direct and control all such appropriations.

A liberal portion of the fund should, undoubtedly, be allotted to Pittsburgh. No where else could the end contemplated be more directly and largely attained. Here is a dense and active population, and a large amount of mechanical and manufacturing business. Capital and labor are extensively displayed, in all the variety of works which require scientific knowledge; and would richly repay it, both to the individual and the Commonwealth. Facilities for theoretical and experimental instruction in farming are also abundant here as elsewhere, and in favor of making this a grand central school for the pe fection of all mechanic trades, arts and manufactures. We offer the testimony of a thousand mingling columns, of smoke and steam ascending from our countless workshops. Iron, steel, wood and glass are worked into every conceivable form, demanded for the necessities and conveniences of life. These works, excellent as they have become by individual enterprise, are capable of vast improvement by the wise applications of science. That advancement would at once cheapen the articles manufactured, as well as improve them to the people and increase the revenue from them to the Government.

Our Senators and Representatives will, doubtless, give due weight to these and other considerations, in their endeavors to secure to their constituents the benefits contemplated by the Government, and reasonably expected by the people of these cities, and of this part of the Commonwealth.

We trust sincerely that our University, so eminently deserving, will receive its share of the proposed endowment. Of all the institutions of learning in the State, we believe there is not one that has better claims—hardly another so good.

General Intelligence.

Eighteen States have now ratified the Constitutional Amendment, Wisconsin having been the last. Three States have positively rejected it, Delaware, Kentucky and New Jersey.

Further returns of the recent election in Tennessee show that not the least opposition has been made to the new Constitution. The vote in favor thus far is 6,992.

Refugees from Richmond assert that the drilling of negroes has been commenced.

By the death of Governor Cannon, the Hon. G. Saulsbury, Speaker of the Delaware Senate, is called to fill the gubernatorial chair.

Mr. Jacob Morris, who resides in East Wheeling, and who is ninety-seven years of age walked from Parkersburg to Sunfish, a distance of seventy-eight miles, in a little over two days, carrying a heavy carpet bag.

Mr. E. A. Williams, a wealthy merchant of Pontiac, Michigan, committed suicide at the Biddle House, Detroit, on Tuesday last.

The experiment has been tried on the New York Central of using peat for locomotive fuel. A train of one car and locomotive was run a distance of twenty miles, consuming less than half a ton of peat, while the consumption of coal for a similar distance is never less than a ton.

Friday evening last, while an exhibition was going on in Bratton's Hall, Cleveland, the building took fire. Although twelve hundred persons were in the Hall at the time, they all got out, only a few being injured, and they not seriously.

A correspondent writing from Nassau, on the 14th of February, furnishes a very interesting account of the last day's and expiring agony of the vast Anglo-rebel blockade running trade built up in the Bahamas since the commencement of the rebellion. The steamers Fox (since captured) and Druid returned to Nassau from Charleston on the 6th and 9th ultimo, and these were the last arrivals in the colony from the Confederacy. When the fall of Fort Fisher was announced, quite a fleet of blockade runners started for Charleston; but they soon returned, one by one, from profitless voyages. General Preston left Nassau for Charleston, but after a few days he was again at his quarters in the Royal Hotel. The ship Noreid, laden with cotton for Liverpool, went aground on the Nassau bar, and was likely to prove a wreck. The colonial authorities refused permission to the captain of the United States gunboat Honduras to anchor in the port during a heavy swell at 888.

Some of the newspapers have erroneously stated that a bill which passed the Senate on the 1st inst., authorized certain Pacific R. R. companies to sue respectively their bonds to the extent of $100,000,000. The bill passed by that body authorized certain Pacific Railroad companies to issue respectively their bonds to an extent necessary for the construction of one hundred miles of road in advance of a continuous completed line from Sacramento.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of March 1st says: "Columbia advices state that the fire which occurred there on the evacuation by our troops extended from Main street to the Charlotte depot, a distance of three-fourths of a mile. No public property was destroyed. The city is now in possession of General Hampton's troops.

Over two hundred thousand dollars worth of the publications of the American Tract Society instituted at New York have been furnished for the army and navy and freedmen, since the commencement of the war. Among these are included 2,335,142 copies of the *American Messenger*, 1,500,000 Gospel and Sabbath-School volumes; 4,200,000 tracts, and 778,500 hymn books, issued expressly for army uses. Packages of the *Messenger* are sent every month to over two hundred regiments, besides 70,000 copies distributed monthly through other channels.

The proprietor of the Charleston *Courier* remonstrated with the military officers who confiscated his office, urging that he "opposed secession from 1857 to 1861." The soldiers, as the nearest approach to loyalty which has yet been met with among the white population of Charleston.

Miss Helen Western's room at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, was entered by larkeys one evening last week, while the actress was at the theatre, and wardrobe to the value of $1,000, and some of her most valuable costumes stolen. The lady estimates her loss at about $2,500.

In consequence of reports of an intended rebel raid, the village of Parkersburg was greatly excited on Thursday last, and troops were ordered thither in considerable numbers. The counties of Doddridge and Ritchie which adjoin Wood county, are said to be almost overrun with rebel troops, and it may have been inferred from this fact that a raid upon Parkersburg was contemplated. Bill Jackson with a force of several hundred men, is reported not a great distance from the town of Parkersburg, and as he is well posted as to the location of the Government supplies and therein the recent alarm may have been occasioned by his movements.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* estimates the number of guns captured from the rebels since the first of August at 1,501. This number is exclusive of several hundred destroyed on the Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, and other rebel crafts. During the same time we have not lost thirty-five cannon. The *Commercial* says that the guns made in the rebel capital, by Napoleon during all his Russian and Austrian campaigns.

Deacon John Phillips of Sturbridge, the oldest man in Massachusetts, whose name will be remembered by our readers in connection with his riding a long distance to cast his vote for President Lincoln last November, died at his home on Sunday last. He was 104 years, 7 months and 28 days old on the day of his death.

The rebel newspaper accounts of the condition of affairs in North Mississippi and Northern Georgia are anything but cheering to the cause of Jeff. Davis. The country is swarming with rebel deserters and "tories," who are formed into predatory bands, robbing, murdering and keeping up a reign of terror. It is said that General Forrest is left alone to take care of that region, all Hood's army having been sent elsewhere. Yankee troops are reported to be daily passing down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, and the rebel opinion is divided as to whether they are intended to operate against Mobile or Georgia. The Columbus (Georgia) *Enquirer* has information which leads it to believe that a considerable Yankee force is moving from Eastern Tennessee into West Florida in co-operate with General Thomas in his advance from the north. General Price is said to be in command of the rebel forces near Shreveport, Louisiana.

Railway Accidents—Cause and Prevention.

In view of the alarming increase of railway accidents, the Ohio Legislature referred the subject to a select committee, who have submitted their report. They say:

The committee have no doubt but many of the accidents which have occurred, were inevitable, no human foresight could prevent them. But they are equally of the opinion that a majority of the accidents which have occurred might and ought to have been avoided. Of the latter class are

First, accidents resulting from the bad condition of the tracks and bridges of railroads.

Second, accidents arising from the intemperance and incompetency and carelessness of officers and employees.

The report concludes as follows:

As a remedy for the evils above complained of, the Committee recommend the enactment of laws requiring railroad companies to keep their roads, rolling stock and machinery at all times in good repair; to place sentinels at bridges, culverts, crossings in dangerous places; to employ none but competent persons in all positions of responsibility, and subjecting said companies, their officers, agents and employees to the payment of forfeitures and penalties for the non-performance of their duties, or the violation of any of the laws, or rules and regulations made for their government. And to this end that commissioners be appointed to inspect the several roads of the state, their machinery and management; also to regulate the speed of trains, and make all other needful rules and regulations for the government thereof, and in case any road shall, by reason of the bad condition, become unsafe for the public, that the same be restrained from running its trains until such time as the company shall make the proper repairs and improvements.

THE REBELS GIVE IT UP.—The writer of a Savannah letter says:—"From conversations with secesh individuals at different times here I believe as each success crowns our arms they become more and more reconciled to Yankee rule, and begin to think themselves that the chances for their Southern Confederacy grow beautifully less every day. One gentleman in particular, formerly a large dry goods dealer and banker to this city, who I chanced to become acquainted with just as he was coming into our lines being at the time on a visit to the contraband; that he was very sanguine and full of hope as to the future of the Confederacy, believing that the North was rapidly growing tired of the conflict. Yesterday I again met him, and he freely acknowledged that the news he had obtained on the lines compared very unfavorably with that within, and he expresses the opinion that it was possible Georgia might conclude to come back into the Union. The fall of Charleston is a terrible blow to their hopes, for they knew it never would have surrendered had there been a possibility of their saving it."

Land Grants for Education.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I would not occupy any space in your columns in reply to "A Graduate of the Agricultural School," were it not that incorrect statements, and mere opinions uncontradicted might be received as truth. The fact that a correspondent east of the mountains has been summoned to the rescue, is good evidence that the advocates of a most unjust monopoly are conscious that their cause needs support. His love for his Alma Mater is commendable, but whether his zeal is according to knowledge, or not let us see.

On the authority of a gentleman who spent two sessions in Washington, devoting his whole time to this measure, and who probably did more to secure the passage of the bill than any one man, I do most emphatically deny that any expression or statement, however modified, so far as it involves the assertion that the friends of the Agricultural School "initiated and were mainly instrumental" in securing these lands, is correct. In addition to the gentleman above referred to, and the gentleman from Massachusetts, there were the labors of the Hon. Senator from Vermont, and gentlemen from Rhode Island and Michigan. I deem it unnecessary to enumerate. It is a mere assertion, that this Agricultural College is a failure. It is an agricultural school exclusively.

"The State Agricultural College of Pennsylvania *is not more prosperous.*" On this point additional testimony can be adduced, but this is not the place for it.

Even were it a complete success it would by no means follow that it should now receive 600,000 acres of land. Colleges and other institutions more favorably located, and which have long been promoting industrial education.

But it is affirmed that scientific schools "connected with colleges and universities cannot succeed; Yale scientific School" is a failure, this is not established by proof. Equally as unfounded is the assertion that the agricultural school is a success, that the Professors of Yale will so pronounce it is quite impossible. Is not their testimony hereafter, as it has been, that there were forty-one students in this school; now there are eighty-eight. There there were but fifteen Professors; now there are nineteen. Additional apparatus, cabinets, buildings and endowment, we presume, will be made from time to time, as the wants of that school, pronounce it a complete success. The Legislature of Connecticut, without one dissenting vote—most remarkable unanimity—donated the 135,000 acres and donated to that State to that school. These legislators may be presumed to be acquainted with the facts in the case. Why should they have granted these lands to a school which is a failure? Certainly not. Neither could the college under consideration be a failure—a good faith have received them. The statement of "A Graduate," then, so far as Yale is concerned, we must consider untrue. The statement that the entire income is from students in the Academical Department do not attend the lectures on Practical Agriculture, then, with the Professors of Chemistry, Geology, the Law or Theological Departments failures. Take one other case. The catalogue of the University of Michigan for 1863-64, with the department of literature, science and art, two hundred and ninety-five students. Of these thirty-eight are in selected studies, and in the first second degree, and one hundred and forty-six in the scientific department. Compare this statement with the statistics of the agricultural school of the same date given, and we find that the scientific school has more than twice as many as the agricultural, and that there are as many as are in the regular classes of the agricultural school, and twice as many as are in the agricultural school of Yale. Are these facts to be set down as more such failures as these scientific schools.

"The W. U. cannot," it is said, "carry out the design of the bill." What is the evidence of this? Its trustees, twenty-six in number, honorable, intelligent and wealthy men, have examined the subject and have pledged themselves to it. Is it presumable they would act in ignorance of the requirements of the bill, or of the condition of the W. U., or of the wealth of their city, or the liberality of our citizens? This city has given the past year towards the endowment of different institutions some $200,000. The university is worth as much as the agricultural college, and if it should receive a portion of these funds, it would be most generously provided with all that is required. Is it better acquainted than we with our apparatus, cabinet, observatory, rapidly increasing libraries and munificent endowments of lands and machinery of every sort? If Connecticut was by, as one of your correspondents says, the "Land Grant Colleges," and Yale "made $2,000 to "Brown," and if these institutions in any cities can answer the purposes of the bill, why cannot similar institutions in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh? The Georgia Military Institute has added to an endowment of $200,000 to make a farm school, and if these schools cannot do, or what will believe with 90,000 acres each do, or what will believe with 90,000 acres each do, or what will believe with 90,000 acres each

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

The Monaynak Adrift Her Perilous Situation and Rescue.

To gratify some persons whose representations were not sustained by the facts, we omit to say reference to the interesting and exciting fact that the new iron clad Monaynak broke away from her moorings, Sunday morning last, and started on what might have been, but fortunately was not, a disastrious trip on her own account, managed by two sleepy watchmen, down the Ohio.

The facts in relation to this voyage of the "Monaynak" are these. She was moored at the foot of Liberty Street, secured by two strong hempen cables attached to the shore, and two anchors, secured by strong cables. The water was at high stage, and it supposed that during the slumbers of the watchmen a heavy gorge of decayed floating drift-wood struck the vessel with such force as to cause the hempen cables to part, when the force of the current caused her to drift into the swollen stream. One of her anchors was lost, but the other remained, and to it and the strength of the iron composing the links of the chain attached, is to be attributed the safety of the vessel. Had the chain parted the great weight of the boat and capability of the current would have hurried her down the stream with such velocity, that in the event of her striking the probability is she would have been greatly damaged, if not lost. But the anchor chain did not part, and the "Monaynak was over two hours in creeping down the Ohio to Cork's Run, some three miles below the city, whereshe was overtaken by the steam tugs "Gipsey," "Little Jim Reese" and "Panther," and brought back to the city. Fortunately she sustained no damage, and she departed for Cairo yesterday in tow of the tugs, "Panther" and "Little Jim Reese."

THE INCREASE OF CRIME.--In examining the various statistics of crime in our sister cities and large towns, one cannot but be struck with the principal fact that it is largely on the increase. Our own city, had we a criminal register of such matters, would doubtless indicate in the condition of things. As a general thing our officers of justice, and its administration, are prompt and efficient, and yet these evils are in our midst and growing. The evils of indiscriminate liquor selling, "street walking," violations of liquor selling on the Sabbath, and other like offenses, are fearfully prevalent. The evil lies deep, and the remedy should be proportionate. It was but yesterday that we heard a highly respectable and intelligent countryman complain that a notorious house in his neighborhood had been licensed by the Court, when it was wholly unnecessary, and yet neither this same person nor any other good citizen had even limited at, much less offered any objection or remonstrance. Who, in this case then, is to blame? Clearly the complainer, and not the Court, for the same will apply to all other manifestations of crime. An improper abuse exists in a locality, or one which openly violates the law touching the sale of liquors, and yet not a neighbor or party interested will make a proper information before a magistrate, or even assist in the prosecution. No witness to accomplish a conviction if a complaint is made. If these evils are to be driven from their certainly should be, it is the duty of every good citizen to make complaint in a proper manner, and follow it up by aiding the proper authorities to a conviction. The court and its officers will then, we feel very well assured, see that the proper punishment follows. The parties immediately interested should themselves see to such matters. It will not do to call on Hercules for help until we have first done all we can to help ourselves. We feel well satisfied that a thorough, and a full stop, would be put to a large amount of the crime in our midst if such a course was adopted and properly carried out by those who imagine it is the business of every other person than themselves.

THE ALLEGHENY CITY WATER WORKS.--The citizens of Allegheny were again deprived of water yesterday, by the clogging of the supply pipe at the Water Works with ice and slush. The frequency of these stoppages has become very annoying, and some measures should be adopted immediately to remedy the evil. If the contemplated extension of the works is necessary, it should be undertaken at once, and completed with the least possible delay; but in the meantime an effort should be made to keep the present establishment in good working order. The Councils, at their last meeting, increased the water rents twenty-five per cent., and the citizens would have no objection to pay the additional rates in case the supply of water was regular and permanent. A member of the Committee of the Allegheny Councils informed us yesterday that experienced engineers state that if a new supply pipe was introduced, the present defect would be remedied. The matter will be brought before Councils at their meeting on Thursday night.

THE TUNNEL.--It being currently reported that many of the houses whose foundations are immediately over the arch of the tunnel now being constructed under a portion of the city, for the purpose of connecting the Pennsylvania Central with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, were showing signs of being unsafe, and the walls were cracking, we made a survey of ground Monday morning. So far as we could discover the houses above the tunnel are all right, nor could we discover any signs of "cracks," "flaws," or other evidence of danger of the toppling and falling of houses. The arch is being constantly kept, and its depth is so far beneath the surface that no danger need be apprehended to the dwellings above ground. We may add that the tunnel will be completed in a short time, when the iron horse will make regular underground trips from the crossing of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road over the Monongahela river to the depot of the Pennsylvania Central, on Liberty street.

THE COUNTY FAIR--The Allegheny County Agricultural Society are making arrangements for their coming Fair. Considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable grounds, the Government having taken possession of their former location, in the Ninth Ward, Oakland Park, and a portion of the farm of Mr. Jas. Kelly, near Wilkinsburg, have been placed at the disposal of the Society, and it is probable that one of these locations will be selected. A meeting of the Society will be held to-morrow, when definite action will be taken in the matter.

FATAL ACCIDENT.--Yesterday morning an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad, named Thomas Moore, was instantly killed at the outer depot, in the Ninth Ward, by a blow on the abdomen by a lever attached to a turntable, which, while turning, caught on the head-light rods of an engine near by, and flew back against him. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. The deceased leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

IN TOWN.--Lieutenant Hiram P. Callow, A. Q. M. 82d Pennsylvania Volunteers, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, on a brief leave of absence. The many friends of Lieutenant Callow will be glad to know that he is safe and sound after passing through so many battles. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

SIMS' FUNERAL.--The funeral of David Sims, of the Allegheny Steam Fire Company, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence on Sixth street, and was attended by members of the several Engine Companies and also by members of the 61st Penna. regiment, of which deceased was formerly a member.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being compiled in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used: besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired--one that will not fade, crock or wash out--one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,

12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct28-1y

ANDREWS, ARMSTRONG & ABBY,

ENGINE BUILDERS and

PRACTICAL MACHINISTS

CORNER OHIO ST. AND EAST LANE,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Manufacturers of double and single acting engines, blowing engines for oil refineries, pulleys, hangers, and shafting.

Particular Attention Paid to Repairing.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of oil engines, which are now being manufactured by us. de6l-6m

WM. HOLMES..... JAMES IRWIN,

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oil of Vitriol and Aqua Ammonia,

Office No. 15 Market street,

ja5- PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHINGLES.

100,000 for sale by

no24-tf MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Extractions are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubtless those who shall read at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

The management takes pleasure in announcing an engagement with the inimitable Ethiopian comedian

Mr. DAN SETCHELL,

Who will appear this evening in his unequalled impersonation of "Capt. Edward Cuttle" and "Toby Tramp."

THIS EVENING, will be presented the beautiful comedy, adapted by John Brougham, Esq., from Charles Dickens' great novel of

DOMBY AND SON.

Capt. Edward Cuttle.....Dan Setchell.

To conclude with the laughable farce of the

THE MUMMY.

Toby Tramp.....Dan Setchell.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.

Commences at 8 p. m.

Second and last week of the great

C. E. COLLINS,

First time of the

Active Boy and Irish Song and Jig.

New acts by the old favorites. To conclude with the laughable farce of the

Limerick Boy.

O. W. Blake as.....Paddy Miles.

Thursday evening, March 9th, 1865, first night of the engagement of the beautiful dresseur and light rope artiste, Mlle MARIETTA RAVEL.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Atheneum--Liberty street.

THIS EVENING will be presented the thrilling drama, entitled the

FOREST OF BONDY;

Or, THE "DOG OF MONTARGIS."

Lieut. Landry.....W. J. Thompson.

Lieut. Macalre.....J. C. Hunt.

Ursula.....Mrs Frank Drew.

Dragon, by the acting dog.....Hector.

THE AFRICAN CURE.

By the great.....Billy Emerson

Nick Foster, Dan Holt, Denny Gallagher, Harry Clifford, Weaver Sisters and Donnelly's ballet troupe every evening.

ENGLISH OPERA,

AT MASONIC HALL.

Directors.....Messrs. Campbell & Castle.

Manager.....Mr. Frank Rivers.

Stage Manager.....Mr. J. H. Weaver.

Musical Conductor.....Mr. W. G. Deitrich.

CAMPBELL & CASTLE'S

ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE,

First Night.

The following names comprise the principal artistes:

Miss Fanny Stockton, Miss Fannie Riddell, Prima Donnas soprano; Miss Georgie Foster, Contralto; Mrs. C. J. Beesley, Soprano; Mr. William Castle, Mr. Henry Sequin, Primore Tenors; Mr. S. C. Campbell, Primo Basso; Mr. Walter Birch, Second Tenor; Mr. Warren White, First Basso; Mr. John Clark, Second Basso; Mr. Wm. Skaats, Basso Buffo, together with an efficient orchestra chorus. The opera Trovatore numbering *forty artistes* of acknowledged ability.

THIS EVENING, March 6th, 1865, will be performed the celebrated opera, in three acts, composed by M. W. Balfe, entitled

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,

Count Arnheim, Mr. S. C. Campbell; Thaddeus, Mr. William Castle; Florestein, Mr. Walter Birch; Devilshoof, Mr. Warren White; Captain, Mr. Wm. Skaats; Arline, Miss Fannie Stockton; Gipsy Queen, Miss Georgie Foster; Buda, Mrs. Beasley. Readiness peasants, lords, ladies and Gipsys by members of the chorus and corps de ballet.

Tickets, $1. Reserved seats can be secured without extra charge at the manufactory of C. C. Mellor, No. 81 Wood street. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The overture will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Books of the opera for sale at the door.

W. H. HOUGH,

mh7 Business Agent.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN,

OF NEW YORK,

The great Pulpit Orator, will lecture

AT CONCERT HALL,

On Wednesday Evening, March 8th, 1865.

SUBJECT--THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Tickets 50 cts.; to be had at the Book and Music Stores, or at the Door. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

HALL PATTERSON, JOHN McLAREN,

J. R. BUTTERFIELD, H. RICHARD DAVIS,

S. C. McCANDLESS, A. C. GIBBLETT,

J. M. OAZZAM, STEPHEN WOODS,

mh6 Lecture Committee.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I own by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. 1053ly

THE PROSPECTUS

OF THE

UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM CO.,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $2,500,000, divided into 250,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, the share-holders of which are exempt from all personal liability.

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Working Capital.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions, at the following offices:

Messrs. Lowber, Quiros & Co., No. 105 Front st.

Messrs. Fancher & McCheney, corner Moore and Water street; Wm. M. Parks, Esq., 19 Broad street; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., 74 Broadway; Messrs. T. Ketchum & Co., 68 Wall street, N. Y.; D. K. Ducker, 38 Fulton street, and Geo. J. Hardy, 12 Court street, Brooklyn; and at the office of the Company, 74 Broadway, N. Y.

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E. J. LOWBER, firm Lowber, Ostrom & Co., 105 Front street.

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WM. A. FOWLER, 74 Broadway.

I. B. WELLINGTON, firm Wellington & Cox, 74 Broad street.

SMITH FANCHER, firm Fancher & McCheney, 5 Water street.

JOHN CHADWICK, 131 Pearl street.

FREDERICK LACEY, firm Mead, Lacey & Co., 97 Water street.

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OFFICERS:

President--E. J. LOWBER.

Vice-President--J. C. DAYTON.

Treasurer--WM. A. FOWLER.

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The property of this Company has been selected by practical judges of all interests, and includes territory which is considered the very best in the whole oil region, embracing selections on Cherry Run, Pithole and Oil Creeks, and Allegheny river.

The producing interests are now yielding over one hundred and eighty barrels per day, principally from new wells, and this alone is sufficient to pay two per cent. per month on the entire capital; and with the developments to be made with the unusually large working capital, promises increased dividends at an early day.

By referring to the issues of this paper of March 1st and 2d, the reader will find a full list of the properties which this Company owns. mr1-10t

CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Would inform the public that they have opened an office in

OIL CITY,

For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.

OFFICE--Corner Drug Store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. fe25-1f

FOR SALE--

200 bushels Beans,

100 sacks Dried Apples,

3000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour,

50 Sacks Onions,

200 gallons Apple Butter,

15 bbls. prime Roll Butter,

50 " Maple Sugar,

50 " Refined Sugars,

1000 superior Iron-bound Petroleum Oil Barrels.

For sale low, by

C. H. ORTH & CO.,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

ja17 No. 21 Smithfield street, bet. 1st and 2d sts.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a		$50 Note.
Two cents	" "	$100 "
Ten "	" "	$500 "
20 "	" "	$1000 "
$1 "	" "	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This 1s

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Peoria National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh.

Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe16-d&w-3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Farmers' Deposit National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

In the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 8th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,

ja9-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,

ja24-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,

ja27-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

Washington, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Mechanics National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,

ja19-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,

ja18-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

MARVIN'S

SUPERIOR CRACKERS,

AND GINGER SNAPS.

No. 64 Fourth street,

no15

REFINED SUGARS.

60 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc.

For sale by GEO. T. JONES & CO.,

ja26 161 Water street

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

Sheeting and Shirting,

MUSLINS

AND GOOD PRINTS,

AT 25 CENTS PER YARD,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

Market street.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Now being received and selling cheap.

fe23

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

In full stock, at

R. H. PALMER'S,

no29 84 Wood street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Are now in receipt of their first assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

FLOWERS,

RIBBONS,

BONNET SILKS,

BEAD GIMPS,

ORNAMENTS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS

FURNISHING GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and

HOOP SKIRTS.

And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

mr4 77 and 79 Market street.

SEWING MACHINES,

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM IMPROVED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Are Simple, Reliable and Perfect.

There is no machine in the world that can do the variety of work or give such thorough going satisfaction. These machines will hem, frill, quilt, bind, tuck, plait, gather, cord and braid without previous basting. It will sew the heaviest and thickest cloth with a light strong elastic seam, as durable as the fabric itself. It will sew the thinest cambric, Swiss muslin, lawn, &c, with equal facility.

Send for a Circular, with samples of sewing, or call at the Salesroom,

No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe4

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of these beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price, only $30. Plain and Stitch Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 112 Third street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

S. B. BARNES,

de20-1y Agent.

ERNEST ANTHELM,

No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se8-1y

THE DALTON

FAMILY

KNITTING MACHINE.

The Crowning Triumph in Mechanism.

KNITS UPWARDS 20 DIFFERENT KINDS OF APPAREL.

A Yard of Plain or Ribbed Work Knit in ten minutes.

We have most flattering testimonials from all parts of the country testifying to their superiority for manufacturing and family purposes. They are peculiarly adapted for benevolent Societies and Institutes. Send for Circular and Samples, call and see them in operation.

WESTERN AGENCY,

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

E. P. CARPENTER.

fe4

PITTSBURGH & M'KEESPORT

CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, M'KEESPORT, PENN'A,

Pittsburgh Office, 84 Wood street.

This Company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS, PITT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete. Railroad Rollers, Plit Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings; Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators and Foundry Castings in general.

Iron and Metal Turning

done to order on short notice.

T. R. HAMMER, President, M'Keesport.

R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Sup't., Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:

T. R. HAMMER, W. H. BROWN,

R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,

J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

fe24-eod-tf

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,

Agents for the purchase and sale of

Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.

OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High street (opp. Court House.)

FRANKLIN, VENANGO CO., PA.

Lands and interest on all the streams in this region for sale STRICTLY ON COMMISSION. Maps and plans of the entire Oil District kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large cities can be consulted, and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.

All business attended to faithfully and promptly.

ja13-6m-eod-TuThuSat

J. C. MATTERN,

(Successor to George W. Weyman.)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield streets

oc26-1y-eod

VINEGAR.

H. REDENBACH & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

no24-1 No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

67½ No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.--Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Castner Hanway, Phillips, under the firm of Hanway & Co., engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1864. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the firm of Baker, Jackson & Co., and all demands are to be presented to them for payment.

CASTNER HANWAY,

WM. S. JACKSON

S. HARVEY BAKER,

JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.

Ja10

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co-partnership, under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., beg leave to state that they are now carrying on the above business, at their car works, Latrobe, Pa., in all its various branches, and are now prepared to fill orders for

FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,

in the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,

of cars, furnished, and all repairs promptly attended to. As they furnish all their own material, (having their own timber, saw-mill and foundery), and employ a large number of the best workmen, they challenge competition, either in

Price or Durability,

as also in the promptness with which they fill orders of every kind. Address BAKER, JACKSON & CO., Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.

WM. S. JACKSON

S. HARVEY BAKER,

JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.

Ja16-3m

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and B. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers. GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN.....B. FRANK WEYMAN.

WEYMAN & BRO.,

(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail

Tobacco Manufacturers,

Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield St.,

ja2-1f PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE:--

We have this day sold to Messrs. PAINTER, LAUFER & CO. our entire coal business in both cities and would cheerfully recommend them to our customers and the public generally, and ask the continuance of their patronage in their behalf. The above sale to take effect on December 1st, inst.

W. M. & H. CLANEY.

TAKE NOTICE.--

All persons having claims against us are respectfully requested to present the same for payment, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to call and settle on or before December 15th, as all accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

W. M. & H. CLANEY.

no28-1f

PIANOS.

THE BRADBURY PIANO.

Testimonial of Messrs. ROOT & CADY, of Chicago the largest Music Dealers in the West. They say:

"Having tested Wm. B. Bradbury's Pianos in every possible way, beside the best Pianos of other makers for months past, tested them in reference to *power, purity, evenness, brilliancy, singing and sympathetic qualities of tone, delicacy and elasticity of touch* ease and rapidity of action, *standing in tune*, excellence of material, elegance of finish and workmanship, we have arrived at the deliberate conviction that they are

SURPASSED IN NOT ONE RESPECT

By the BEST OF OTHER MAKES, while in some respects they are

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

GEO. F. ROOT,

E. T. CADY. } Root & Cady

CHICAGO, ILL.

WAREHOUSE & BARK,

Agents, No. 128 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

fe23

STRINGS.

A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF

VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS,

Just received and to be sold

Wholesale and Retail,

by

HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.,

NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,

fe28 Agents for Decker's Pianos

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLE'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Orders will be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Cast Iron Rowl and Plange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,

FULTON FOUNDRY,

OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

ELLERY, BARTLETT,

AND

APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.

For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,

no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

For sinking

OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS

furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES.	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND

Gum Belting, &c.,

All of which I have constantly in store. ja26

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS

JACOB S. PRICE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

TILE AND FURNACE LINING.

GROUND CLAY ALWAYS ON HAND.

oc17-1y NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.

ENGINE AND BOILER

FOR SALE.

Engine 11 inch; cylender 18 inch, stroke; double flue; boiler 22 feet long, 40 inches in diameter. Can be seen in use at our Factory, corner Grant and Water street. Will be sold deliverable April 1st, 1865.

fe25 2w JONES NIMICK MANUF. CO.

W. & C. K. HERRICK,

IMPORTERS OF

STATIONERY,

Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.

DEALERS IN

Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,

Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes,

A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 75 John street, New York.

se1-1y

OIL ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE 6 BY 14 INCH AND ONE 7 by 20 inch OIL ENGINE, with double flue of locomotive boilers, at

M. DARRAGH & CO.'S,

fe13- Engine Builders, Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

CARBON OIL

For sale in Five Gallon Cans.

ARDESCO OIL CO.,

ja7-tf 27 IRWIN STREET.

LEAD--

244 pigs "Linden" Lead, best quality.

For sale by WM. BAGALEY,

ja24-tf 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE--A small BRICK HOUSE, on South Commons. Also, a small FRUIT FARM. Inquire of WM. WILTON, 234 Locust street, Allegheny. mar3-3t-W.Th.S

TO LET.--The large second story ROOM 31x98 feet, Nos. 72 and 74 Fifth street. Also, Third and Fourth stories of same building. Inquire at JAMES MORDON.

mr1-6t No. 113 Beaver street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE--

Three Thousand Acres Oil Lands,

IN ROSS COUNTY, OHIO.

The attention of scientific and practical Oil men is invited to these undeveloped lands, on which the most favorable geological formations unite with excellent surface indications, consisting in actual Petroleum exuding from the surface in various places. The possession of so large a tract, on which the oil discoveries were subsequent to the purchase, enables the owner a part, or the whole of the above, cheap for cash.

Apply at the "Valley House," Chillicothe, Ohio, of CHARLES DOUBLEDAY.

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap--one weighing about 6 tons, also on weighing about ¼ tons. Address

fe18-tf COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,

Sharon Mercer county, Pa.

TO LET--

A comfortable and convenient OFFICE, with a private entrance, on the 2d floor of the Exchange building, now occupied by Mason & Fease. Inquire of R. H. KING,

fe25 No. 211 Liberty street.

FOR SALE--

A

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s, 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 5 per cent. one year Certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
sale

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres. | C. A. COLTON, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MARCH 6, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	bid.	asked.
5-20s U. S. Bonds (ex coupons)	103 25	105 00
Allegheny City Bank	.....	100 50
Exchange Bank	.....	87 00
Pittsburgh Bank	.....	72 00
Mechanics' Bank	.....	75 00
Allegheny Bank	.....	68 00
Fourth National Bank	160 00	.....
Columbia Oil Co	.....	78 50
Eldorado	1 75	1 87½
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	.....	1 05
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	.....	3 75
Ohio Valley	.....	2 25
Ross	2 00	.....
Meadow	1 00	1 25
Star Well	.....	1 05
Union Lubric	85	.....
Central Bank	97	.....
4th Ward Allegheny City Bounty Bonds	93 00	.....

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

The stock market to-day very steady, with heavy transactions. Continental, 2½; Caldwell, 7¼; Dalzell, 9; El Dorado, 1¾; Keystone, 2¼; Noble and Delamater, 7; St. Nicholas, 4½. Gold, 168¼. Money active.

MONDAY, March 6—P. M.

The attendance this evening at the Peoples' Stock Exchange was even greater than at any previous session, and the number of shares sold of different oil stocks foot up some 15,000. Oil Creek and Cherry Run sold up to $7 70, a higher figure than ever before. Paxton was firm at $4 50. The other stocks on the list were mainly at previous rates. The following list of sales this evening will best indicate the state of the market:

800	shares Banner	$ 1 25
100	do Cherry Run & Bloss Farm	1 00
100	do do	99
500	do Cherry Run & Pit Hole	99
500	do do	1 00
500	do do	1 00
500	do do	1 00
500	do do	1 01
500	do do	1 01
500	do do	1 01
500	do do	1 01
500	do do	1 01
100	do Eldorado	1 75
100	do Fleming & Blood	1 00
100	do Horseneck	1 03
100	do do	1 03
50	do do	1 01
500	do Oil Creek & Cherry Run	7 50
100	do do	7 50
50	do do	7 50
100	do do	7 60
100	do do	7 70
100	do do	7 6¾
400	do Pittsburgh & New York	75
800	do do	1 02
100	do Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	2 87½
100	do do	2 90
100	do do	2 90
500	do do	2 90
400	do do	2 90
100	do do	2 90
100	do Revenue	1 55
200	do Ritchie	95
100	do do	95
200	do do	90
100	do Rose	1 75
500	do Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 02
800	do do do	1 02
500	do do do	1 02
300	do do do	1 02
500	do do do	1 02
100	do Union Lubric	80
100	do do	80
100	do do	80
100	do do	80
200	do Western Pennsylvania	3 00
300	do Oil Creek and Cherry Run	7 70
50	do do do	7 70
100	do do do	7 70
100	do do do	7 70
100	do do do	7 70
200	do do do	7 70
40	do do do	7 70
100	do Paxton	4 50
200	do do	4 50
260	do do	4 50
100	do Oil Creek and Cherry Run	7 70
100	do do do	7 70
100	do do do	7 60
100	do do do	7 60
800	do do do	7 60
300	do Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 03
400	do Western Pennsylvania	2 98

—The closing quotations on the balance of the list are given below:—

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	8 50	.....
Blood Farm and Oil to Pet	.....	1 90
Caldwell of Philad'a	6 75	.....
Central Basin	85	1 00
Cherry Run Central	.....	1 75
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	1 75
Columbia	77 00	81 00
Culbertson's Run	1 80	1 85
Dalzell	8 95	9 12
Duck Creek	15 00	22 00
Fayette	75	.....
Federal	1 50	1 75
Fuller Reserve	.....	1 00
Great American	4 50	6 00
Hemlock	3 00	4 00
Lincoln Oil and Mining	90	1 00
Meadow	.....	90
Mechanics	51	55
McAboy Cherry Run	1 00	1 02
Monongahela Pioneer	35	50
Nat. Refining & Oil	.....	10 00
New York and West Va	.....	4 00
Ohio Valley	1 50	2 00
Parkin	3 50	4 50
Phillips	3 50	4 50
Rynd Farm	5 75	.....
Stella	85	1 00
Tack Petroleum of N. Y	.....	3 00
West Virginia, Pittsb'h	1 00	1 75
Whitely Creek	.....	.....

—The Philadelphia stock market is still in a feverish condition, and the daily transactions in oil stocks are of a magnitude that exceed all precedents. The wonderful developments on Sugar Creek have stimulated every contiguous interest. We copy the following remarks from the *Commercial List* of that city, in relation to some of the recent successful companies:

"The Sugar Creek Oil Company, with a nominal capital of half a million of dollars, is divided into fifty thousand shares, upon a portion of which two dollars per share had been paid, was without bidders for its stock ten days ago. It had made no dividends, an advance of fifty cents on a share of its stock, above the amount paid in, was a gratification which the stockholders could not expect. But they were honest men, who went into the enterprise for the sake of developing their lands, and were content to wait the results of their enterprise. Their horses were crowned with success, and on the 20th of February, when the news of their good luck reached the city, and it was known that they had struck a well of 500 barrels of lubricating oil, the most extraordinary increase took place in the value of their shares of stock. They could scarcely be sold except at a loss, the day before. The price now began to mount rapidly, and it reached the enormous price of $24 50 per share, more than twenty-five times the value of the original capital. In other words, that which cost the Sugar Creek people nominally $100,000, because in a few days worth $2,500,000! Certainly, in the parlance of the bulls and bears, "a big thing!"

"The advance in the price of the stock of this company, and the improved prospects of companies in the same neighborhood, exercised a lively influence upon the fortunes of other companies. The Adamantine Oil Company, with a nominal capital of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares, at two dollars per share, upon which less than one dollar had been paid, could not have obtained a bid, a month ago, of fifty cents upon a share of its stock. It went up with Sugar Creek, to $14 50 per share—a clear profit of more than thirteen dollars and a half upon each share—or $673,000 to be divided among a very few persons.

"A few months ago a holder of two thousand shares of this stock refused to pay an assessment of twenty cents a share for the purpose of developing the property of the company. He was extra prudent, but his stock was forfeited, and last week it was worth $29,000. Profit to him $600. Loss $28,600.

"The Sugar Dale Oil Company, which could command no premium ten days ago, advanced from $2 per share to $8 50, merely upon the credit of the Sugar Creek strike, for it is in adjoining property, and has good prospects. The advance is worth to the stockholders $325,000.

"The Junction Oil Company, the stock of which, a month ago, could scarcely be given away, under the same influences went up to $8 25 per share, a profit of $300,000 to the fortunate holders.

"It is astonishing with what recklessness so many people spend their money, under the idea that it is only paper money, worth in gold about fifty cents on the dollar. There never was a time when economy was so telling as at present. A dollar is easily made, and, if saved, will be equal in time to a dollar in gold, and when the paper dollar is equal to a gold dollar, then both will be hard to get, and either dollar will buy more than both dollars now at these war prices.

"Figure it out on unbleached muslin. If you please, or on tea or sugar, butter or beefsteak. Still we have no particular objection to people spending their money, even under the delusion that it is not of much consequence what they do with the paper currency. We wish to be understood more as forseeing and advising the future, as regards prices and paper money.

"After having saved some money, the question arises—what to do with it. Our theory is that money had better be kept so as to have it ready to use in one, two or three years from now, and in the meantime get what interest you can.

"Since it is practically demonstrated that the Government can, by taxation, take all that is necessary of anybody's property, money and income, to pay the Government's debts, and even before a title can be perfected on a foreclosure of a first mortgage, the taxes must be paid—thus proving that the tax is the prior mortgage of all mortgages, we are quite sure that no investment is so certain as a claim against the Government. We therefore give a list of such claims:

One-year Certificates, having four to eight years to run.
7 3-10 Notes, having two and a half years to run.
5-20 Bonds, having five years to run, and may run longer.
10-40 Bonds, having ten years to run, and may run longer.
U. S. 6s of 1881, having seventeen years to run.

The 7 3-10 notes have two and a half years to run, which is about the time probably that it will be wise to have money fall due; at any time there is not a revulsion about those rate, if there is not a revulsion about those days, long Government Stocks will then be at a premium, and the holders of such notes can convert them or sell them at the premium for conversion.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, March 7, 1865.

Business was not very active yesterday. The sales made were principally for retailing purposes. The receipts of produce are steadily increasing and prices for most articles have a downward tendency. The resumption of trade on the Allegheny river will open up a new region of country that receive their supplies from this market. Business houses on Liberty street, and in the vicinity of the landing, will have a busy time for some time to come. The weather yesterday was very pleasant; in fact, we had the real spring article and no mistake. On the Monongahela, business was active; steamers have resumed their trips to Brownsville and Geneva. The rush to the new oil regions continues brisk. The Bayard came in on time and left for Parkersburg at noon. The Minerva had a good trip both ways. The favorite packet, Emma Graham, came in from Zanesville with a large trip; she returns to-day at 4 p. m. The fine steamer, Camelia, has changed her sign; she will load for Cincinnati. The packet Onward, Captain French, is announced for Cincinnati this day. The Kate Putnam is fast filling up for Saint Louis; she will probably get off this evening. The fine packet America is receiving for St. Paul and will have dispatch. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The receipts by the river are on the increase, but the demand keeps pace with the supply. Alone the sales were, 100 bbls choice, from store, at $5; 50 bbls do at $4 75, and 35 do, not prime, at $3 50.

FLOUR—There was a fair local demand for this article. The receipts by the river are on the increase. So far as prices are concerned we have no change to notice—dealers are not inclined to purchase very extensively at present. Extra Family—125 bbls at $10 00@11, as per quality, 100 bbls do at $10 50; 60 bbls at $10 75; 40 bbls Graff, a favorite brand, at $10 90; 100 do at $11 and 50 bbls at $10 50. Small lots of country flour was sold at various prices.

GRAIN—The market was not very active. The sales were principally to meet the wants of the home market. Timothy—sales 10 bush at $14 50. Timothy—sales 10 bush at $6 25.

SEEDS—The market was dull, and only limited sales were reported. Clover—sales 25 bush at $14 50. Timothy—sales 10 bush at $6 25.

PROVISIONS—The same down yesterday with a rush. The decline varying from 10 to 15c per dozen; any quantity could be purchased at 28c per doz. Sales of 2 dozen in hands at 28c per doz.

BUTTER was not active. The opinion prevails that prices will decline. We note sales of 14 pkgs at 35@36c per lb.

POTATOES—The supply on hand is not very large. We note sales of 400 bush P. B., at $1 08@1 10.

LARD—The supply was in advance of the demand. Sales 15 pkgs at 23½, and 5 do at 23c.

CHEESE—The market was limited. Sales 80 boxs W R at 20@22c, as per quality.

MESS PORK—Market dull. One lot of 10 bbls sold at $29 75@30.

BACON—We have no change to note in this article. There was a fair local demand for bulk meats. Among them we note the following:—Shoulders, 5,000 lbs, at 21c; 4,000 lbs at 20½c, sides, 5,500 lbs, at 21½@22c. Plain at 20½c, sides, 3,500 lbs, at 21½@22c. Sugar-cured hams, 5,000 lbs, at 24@24½c.

LARD OIL—The market was not very active. Sales of 50 bbls at 90c per gallon.

DRIED BEEF—Was in fair demand at 20c.

GRAIN—The market was dull. Prices were unchanged, but droppings in the absence of specific figures could not be furnished. We omit them.

HAY—The receipts by wagon only amounted to 4 loads, which were disposed of at $35@38 per ton. The supply of baled on the market at present is large.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, March 7, 1865.

Business has not yet fairly opened, as the oil men say. There is an excellent prospect for an immediate resumption of business. Navigation was resumed to Oil City yesterday. The following boats left, viz:—Echo No. 3, with one of the largest trips that ever went up that stream. The Uritha and Lucifer No. 2 had all the freight they could manage, and plenty of people. The boats for the oil trade this day are the new packet-boats, Captain Laughrey, cuts loose this day for the oil regions. This boat is destined to create a sensation among the inhabitants of Oil Territory. The other boats to leave are the Petrolia No. 1, Ida Reese, Advance and Petrolia No. 2. Dispatches from Oil City report the river falling with four feet six inches, and unless we have another rise at least waters the season for steamboats will be short. So far as prices were concerned, we have no change to note, but before the close of the week there will be Crude in the market for sale. The receipts will govern the prices. On the Allegheny wharf business was very active, and boats were receiving a large amount of freight. At the oil wells buyers were plenty. The amount to be forwarded to this city is not large.

REFINED OIL—The market was very quiet, the sales made being only in a small way to meet the wants of the trade, and prices have undergone no change. Among the sales were 20 bbls, to go out of the market, at 45c for Free; 55 obls do at the same figures, and 50 do at 48c. Bonded was not enquired for, and prices were nominal at 60c.

TAR—Was firm with more buyers than sellers and holders were demanding $8@9 70 ₱ bbl. The supply on hand is not large.

NAPTHA—Was in fair demand; sales of small parcels of Bonded at 25@28 ₱ gallon.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MONDAY, GOING EAST.

J. Gracie & Co, 100 bbls refined for Pittsburgh.
Lockhart & Co, 41 bbls tar for Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Co, 49 bbls tar for New York.
Pittsburgh Oil Company, 400 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Co, 208 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Co, 208 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
North American Company, 71 bbls refined for New York.

Boston Iron Market.

The market for Pig continues firm with a moderate demand, the foreign article being in limited stock.

We note small sales of Scotch No. 1 Gartsherrie and other brands, at $64@—, and American No. 1 at $60@—per ton, cash. English Bar Iron is still and unchanged. Sales of common at $170@180; refined at $180@190 ₱ ton. English refined is selling in lots in bond at $—@—, and Russia do at 28@30c ₱ lb, cash. Nails in moderate demand at 9½@10c ₱ lb, cash, for assorted sizes.

The market for English Railroad Iron is excited on account of the proposed additional duty of 35c ₱ 100 lbs, equivalent to $5 56 ₱ ton, which would raise the whole duty to $16 80 ₱ ton. The article is scarce and now firmly sold at $55 ₱ ton, gold price. Domestic Rails are dull and nominal at $120 ₱ ton, currency.—*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia Iron Market.

March 6.

The market for pig metal continues dull, and only 300@400 tons No. 1 Anthracite sold at $56 @ $57 ₱ ton. Last week 1,500 tons Grey Forge, delivered at Elizabethport, sold at $56, and 1,500 tons No. 2 Glendon on terms kept secret.

Scotch Pig—Nothing doing in the way of sales.

Blooms—Are in limited demand, and prices are nominally at $120@125 ₱ ton.

Muck-rolled Iron—No essential change to notice. Rails are held very firmly in view of the proposition to increase the duty 15 cents ₱ 100 lbs, (=$4 25 ₱ ton, which would make the whole duty, as proposed, $16 80 ₱ ton.

Nails—The sales continue unimportant.

New York Tin Market.

There is still scarcely any business in pig tin; a few small sales have been made at 45c for Banca, 42c for Straits, and 51¼@52c for English, but the stock is generally held at 52c, gold, for Straits, and 55½c for English. In plates there has been a steady movement, embracing some 7,000 or 8,000 boxes, including all the outside lots in market, on private terms; the stock is now mostly in the hands of one house, and held higher—say $18 50 for I. C. Charcoal, and $1 extra for I. X.; I. C. and I. X., 10 by 14, Charcoal are very scarce.

Import, from Jan. 1st to Feb. 28th—

	1865.	1864.
Pigs, &c	No. 7,813	13,528
Plates	boxs 83,145	42,116

St. Louis Pig Iron Market.

PIG METAL.

Iron Mountain, No. 1, h. b	$ton $62 65
Iron Mountain, No. 2, h. b	do 55
Receipts of Pig Iron during the past week	520 tons
Receipts of Pig Iron since Jan. 1, 1864	16,351 tons
Receipts during the same period in 1865	15,976 tons

Messrs. Chouteau, Harrison and Valle, quote:

Cold blast (car wheel)	₱ ton $ 55@60
Cold Malleable	90@
Hot Blast No. 1	62½@65
Hot Blast No. 2	60@65

New York Lead Market.

Pig continues in very limited demand, and the sales have been confined to small lots, say 50 to 60 tons foreign and domestic, at 13c, cash. Bar is steady at 17c, and sheet and pipe at 21c, cash, as reported in our last.

Import from January 1st to February 28th, 1865—

	Pigs.
From foreign ports	31,398
Coastwise ports	.....
Total	31,398
Same time, 1864	33,795

New York Ashes Market.

There has been nothing done since our last. We quote Pot $10@11 2c and Pearl $11 50@12. The stock yesterday at the Inspection warehouse of Messrs. Lozier, Fuhrer & Co. consisted of 289 bbls, Pot, and 197 do Pearl—together 486 bbls.

Export, from 1st to 28th Feb.—

	1865.	1864
Pot	bbls 137	725
Pearl	22	70

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 6.

The Stock Boards and Gold Room had a holiday to-day to attend the National Celebration. There was no regular business after 12 o'clock at the Gold Board and Gold Room, and after 2 o'clock, at open Board, Governments were generally steady or slightly better. Railway stocks lower than on Friday. Cumberland coal weak and Mariposa lighter. Business was light. Throughout the list railway speculations showed a want of spirit on either side, except New York Central, in which there was the heavy decline of ⅜ ₱ cent. The market for Gold opened at 168, and advanced to 168¾@169. Transactions were very light. Money market very quiet, at 6 and 7 ₱ cent. Foreign Exchange nominal. The Petroleum Board held an early session, but business was very light at Friday's quotations.

EVENING STOCK BOARD.—Gold, 168¾; New York Central, 108½; Erie, 68¾; Hudson, 113¾; Reading, 112¾; Southern, 63½; Illinois Central, 117½; Pittsburgh, 78½; Rock Island, 94½; Northwestern, 31½; do preferred, 62½; Fort Wayne, 95¾; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 28¾; Canton, 53; Cumberland, 70¾. Quicksilver, 82½; Mariposa, 17¾. Stocks not very active, except Cumberland, which sold at 60½@70¾. Gold dull.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.

Flour dull, closing quiet but steady: superfine $9@9 50; extras, $11@12 50. Wheat dull, with average sales and no quotable change. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull at 98c. Whisky dull at $2 30@2 32.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Febuary 6.

Flour dull and heavy. Wheat steady. Corn dull and drooping, with sales of Ohio at $1 60, and white at $1 60@1 62. Whisky dull and nominal at $2 31@2 35.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 6.

Receipts, 5,600 barrels flour, 5,600 bush wheat, 8,500 do corn, 12,000 do oats. Highwines steady at $1 12@1 12½. Dressed hogs quiet at 13@13½. Mess pork dull at $32@32 50; prime mess active and 75c higher; sales at $30 25. Hams in better request at 17c. Lard dormant at 21½@22c. Flour dull. Wheat in fair demand at $1 37½. Corn dull. Oats firm.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER EMMA GRAHAM—Clarke & Co, 1,000 bbls flour, 140 bbls feather, 1 box, 22 hhds tobacco, 90 bbls, 25 bbls lard oil, 34 do eggs, 26 do butter, 5 pkgs J. Henderson & Bro; beer, 5 pkgs J. Schoepflin, 4,600 hoop poles; Jas Rown, 7 pkgs nuts; Jas Paxton, 300 sheep; Hamlin Getekoh, 90 bbls apples.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA.—A F Chatoney, 1 sewing machine; Clarke & Co, 250 bbls apples; J F Thornburg, 11 bbls saundries; J Peter, 4 bbls eggs, and 1 box; Jordon, Hollister & Co, 5 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs; W Sneathen, 5 bbls butter; Wm F Beck, 2 bbls do; Hukill & Mercer, 2 bbls and 3 kegs apples; John Haworth, 25 ale bbls; Owens & Kennedy, 116 bbls apples; owner, 51 sks oats; Lutz & Waldy, 50 bbls hay; Mrs Murphy, 11 bbls apples; L.A. Voigt, 17 bbls apples, 30 bbls dried apples, 5 bbls eggs, 28 bbls fl'r x seed and apples.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Logue & Bro, 1 cow; Ira Robinson, 6 hhds hams; Lord & Hodgkins, 2 cars hay; Bingham & S, 100 sks oats; J Ludwig, 170 sks corn; J Marshall, 160 do do; J Ford, 3 pkgs; J Vincent, 1 pkg; Jas Cooper, 1 do; Jas Hall, 2 bags canary seed; H Riddle, 12 do do; J Kirkpatrick, 8 pkgs midse; J Shank, 9 sks corn; Little, B & P, 4 bbls clover seed; Hershberger & Co, 1 pkg; Smith, J, 1 do; Yeisley & Bro, 1 do; Bolsley & Co, 9 bbls butter; J B Caulfield, 2 bbls butter; E A Fahnestock, 250 pkgs lead; A Hchilds & Co, 50 bbls flour; A K, 180 bags meal; A H Childs, 14 bales tow.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Jordon H & Co, 24 bbls potatoes; Fleming & Co, 12 bbls butter, 3 bxs do; Morgan, 12 bbls of apples; Fackner & Irwin, 75 bdls of chairs; M Donald & A, 6 pkgs provisions; A Graham, 50 bbls flour; Gregg, Dodds & Co, 2 pkgs; H Robinson & Co, 149 mms, 423 shoulders; R M Cunnehill, 4 pkgs; Fetzer & A, 7 pkgs; D Kirkbride & Co, 2 rolls carpets; J Monteith & Co, 10 bbls apples; R Henderson, 18 sks oats; Godfrey & E, 4 sks rags; Atwell & Lee, 7 bales rags; A Fleming, 1 pkg; Hay & Co, 1 do; Wineman, M Laughlin, 12 reed furniture; J S Liggett, 150 sks wheat; Schoonmaker Long, 100 bbls flour; Hay & Co, 2 pkgs; Gregg, 1 do.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; Reese & Co, 1 car metal; W P Beck & Co, 29 bbls and 79 bags salt.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Market unchanged. Manufacturing grades are very scarce and firm. Sales comprised 56 hhds, including 1 stems at 4½; 1 scraps at 6 25, 3 green logs from 5 00 to 7, 3 planters' do from 7 50 to 8 50, 3 common lugs at 9 25, 7 do at 10 to 10 75, 13 medium do from 12 to 13 50, 6 good and fine do from 25 to 28 75, 11 medium manufacturing leaf from 20 to 24, and 4 good do from 30 75 to 60 per 100 lbs. Bids on 33 hhds were rejected.

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The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Bro, corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman, where they have the entire Lithographic and Printing Establishment of Wm. Schuchman. I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on shortest notice, and at most reasonable prices.

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Donations of Clothing, Bedding, Boots and Shoes, School and other Books, and Money, to be sent to Rev. J. S. TRAVELLI, Chairman Executive Committee, at C. G. Hussey & Co's, No. 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. jan30-1m

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Fayette	Spears	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Fayette	Spears	do
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was about sixteen feet water in the channel, and falling. The weather was very pleasant.

THE favorite packet Emma Graham, Capt. Stull, leaves at 4 p. m. for Zanesville and intermediate ports. For speed, accommodation and attentive officers this boat stands A No. 1. The first clerk is Mr. Hoge, an experienced and gentlemanly officer.

THE favorite passenger steamer Kate Putnam, Captain J. W. Anawalt, leaves this day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat, as is one of the best of her class afloat. She has careful and experienced officers. Mr. Dales, who is in charge of the office, will see that passengers have every attention.

THE favorite passenger steamer America, Capt. Thomas H. Goodlet, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi river. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of as clever set of officers as can be found. Capt. Golding stands at the head of his profession.

CAPT. S. B. FRENCH has purchased the commanding interest in the steamer Onward. Captain French is an officer of large experience, and understands his business in all its details. We are pleased to see him take charge of so fine a craft. The Onward is announced for Cincinnati.

THE favorite passenger steamer Camelia, Capt. Jesse D. an, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. As an officer and a gentleman Capt. Dean stands at the head of the profession. Capt. J. L. Lytle, who has charge of the office, is a general favorite with passengers and shippers.

NEW STEAMER "Belle" Capt. W. Laughrey. The Allegheny river packet that carries the above name, is one of the handsomest boats built this season. In her construction expense was not taken into consideration, here comforts were decided in bringing out a star boat, and they have succeeded. The hull was built by W. Lytle of Monongahela city, length 150 feet, beam 29 feet, hold 4½ feet. The machinery was furnished by A. Hartupee & Co., cylinders 16 inches, 5½ feet stroke, three flue boilers 36 inches wide, and 22 feet long. The machinery contains all the latest and best imprints. The cabin was built by Messrs. Miller, Bunting & Co., does that firm great credit; the style being elegant. The furniture was manufactured by Messrs. T. B. Young & Co., and is of the best description. The blacksmith work was done by Messrs. Gracey & Kennedy. The outfit was furnished by Messrs. Caldwell & Bro. Tin Copper and sheet iron work by J. Kincaid. In a word the Belle is complete in every respect, and light draught of water is 18 inches. She is intended for a regular Pittsburgh and Oil City packet. She will certainly be commanded by Capt. That genius, Sherwin, who superintended the construction. The Captain has done himself great credit in the production of this boat. The "Belle" is owned by Mr. James Kennedy and Capt. Laughrey, and cost $42,000. She will leave this day at 2½ p. m. Advertisement says:—Parsons who have not seen this boat, to pay her a visit. Our best wishes accompany the "Belle" of the Allegheny.

Wheeling—Monday's *Register* says:

The river was about at a stand last evening, with seven thirty and thirty-five feet water in the channel.

The steamers McPorter, St. Johns and Minneola left for Cincinnati, and the regular packets came and went as usual.

We see it stated that the steamer Bermedah was a few days ago captured by guerrillas on the Mississippi river.

We observed the Council Committee on Wharves busily engaged on Saturday in examining the condition of the landing. We presume in their next report to Council they will recommend a number of much needed improvements to be made without delay.

A coal boat, containing from two to three thousand bushels of coal, was sunk yesterday morning in the river near the glass works, but was all on board escaped in safety.

Cincinnati—Monday's *Commercial* says: We have had a rise in the river of two inches, and all along the levee, east of Broadway, and west of Main. There is 12 feet twelve to Louisville, and the Falls are the largest source of complaints. The Lower Ohio is bank full and rising. The Cumberland is bank full and rising, with 25 feet on Harpeth shoals. There is 20 feet in the Tennessee river. The Mississippi is stationary from St. Louis to Cairo, with 15 feet in the channel.

Captain W. A. Healy received a dispatch from Captain A. Q. Ross, dated Nashville, March 4, announcing the safe arrival of the steamer Hawk during the night previous. We are glad to know that the Nagatuck and her gallant crew still wave.

The river continues a very rapid rise of the river, with a prospect of a disastrous flood. During the twenty-four hours preceding six o'clock this afternoon the river had risen ten feet. During Saturday night it rose three feet, and during yesterday it continued to rise at the rate of one foot an hour, with over fifty feet of water in the channel at six o'clock last evening. The water had reached the lamp post on the southwest corner of Main and Water streets, and was two feet on the floor of the basement of the building on the opposite side of Water street. Front and Second streets. The cellar of the Spencer House was flooded from a sewer, and the proprietors of the Spencer House were engaged in moving goods from their cellars. The river is reported to have risen ten feet at Portsmouth during Saturday. With no extensive rains, and all the tributaries of the river rising from the Licking to the Allegheny, great destruction of property and interruption of business and navigation may be expected.

BOATS ANNOUNCED—Glide No. 3 and Roanoke, for Pittsburgh.

ARRIVALS TO-DAY, March 6.—*Ella, Corn*,—Nora, Captain H. H. Dennevy, left Nashville, March 1, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for Cincinnati.

Louisville—Saturday's *Press* says: The river commenced rising on Tuesday night, and up to yesterday morning it had risen three inches, and during the day up to 4 o'clock in the evening, it had risen about three inches more, making a rise in the previous twenty-four hours of six inches. This is a pretty fair rise of water, is a very heavy rise, with almost continuous rainy weather all day, and more rain last night. The rise in the river was at all times heavy, but never was not heavy, or else we might fear a flood.

By the canal marks at the foot of the falls there were thirty-two feet seven inches water in the channel of the river. On the falls, however, there were less than ten feet water over all obstructions.

The two huge iron clad monitors, the Cahawba and Oneida, from Cincinnati, came down yesterday, and passed over the falls of the Ohio, and descended the falls under the guidance of Captain Varbie. The monitors bore the appearance of the river, as the depth of water they were drawing about fourteen feet water, we understand, and went over the falls in safety, and unaided.

The wharf presented a very lively scene yesterday, there being, in addition to a large number of passenger packets, no less than eight steam tugs and tow boats in and out at the upper landing with tows of coal.

The St. Paul packet Tom Jones and Dick Fulton, as we before announced, came in yesterday with their tows of coal for this city, bringing the largest fleet of coal boats ever received, (60 bushels of coal. The A. J. Baker, however, lost one of her barges on the way.

Cairo, March 3.—River rose two feet eight inches. Light rain since noon. Business dull.

Several coal boats were broken loose from the levee to-day by an accumulation of drift under their bows. Drift heavy out of the Ohio.

St. Louis—Saturday's *Democrat* says: The river continues to rise slowly, with about fifteen feet of water in the channel to Cairo.

There is a big steamer building at the Illinois